THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 67.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1864.

Mr. Holden's View of the Situation—A Military Opinion.

A few days since Gen. Lee telegraphed—"Grant is entrenched near to Spottsylvania Court House."

Mr. Holden, in his *"revived" Standard*, publishes this dispatch, and pronounces thereon the following *military opinion (!!)*:

"If this be so, then Gen. Lee is retiring towards Richmond, and Grant is following him."

The announcement of this opinion, uttered with that calm philosophy which distinguishes Mr. Holden in the midst of exciting events, startled our people, and unstrung the nerves of many who were not capable of the nonchalance of Mr. Holden. It was the more impressive, because of the military qualities of Mr. Holden, who is known to be a Captain of the Home Guard. Nevertheless, as the engagements commenced out from Germanna and Ely's fords—and as the enemy had been turned on his right, and had failed to turn our left so as to reach Gordonsville, as was evidently his purpose—and as he had been repulsed through "the Wilderness"—beyond Chancellor's—by Spottsylvania towards Fredericksburg—*and was entrenching*; we could not conjecture how Mr. Holden could reach the conclusion, that "Lee was retiring and Grant following;" and it was with difficulty that we could resist the logical deduction, that the "wish of Mr. Holden's heart was father to the thought."

We have, however, worked it out so as to exonerate him from this suspicion. The thing is clear. Mr. Holden has stood upon his head and looked cross-eyed at the situation; and in this seemingly grotesque, but really natural attitude for a politician like Mr. Holden, he has taken his observations. Of course from this stand-point the entire order of things would be up side down and subverted. Lee would be Grant, and Grant Lee; the road to Fredricksburg would be the road to Richmond; and inverse reverse. There would be entire error; but it would be the error of the *topsy-turvy head* of Mr. Holden.

In this attitude regarding "The situation," Mr. Holden might well be photographed for the benefit of the "Dusseldorf Gallery" in New York. It would make a famous picture, and it would give great consolation to the Dutch soldiers of Grant to know how favorable a view was taken of their case by their friends at a distance.

If Mr. Holden and the two Leach's can "prosecute steps looking to negotiations for an honorable peace," after the same original fashion, it might afford similar satisfaction in the Dusseldorf gallery.

Oh, that our enemy would take Mr. Holden into their army, since he will not go into ours. There he would make rapid his pursuit, by thorough entrenching.

If the Georgia mobbers had only begun entrenching, Mr. Holden, instead of *walking* down to the Governor's, would have been obliged to go "a-tearing;" and Gov. Vance would have told the truth on that part of the case.

The loyal people of North Carolina will note the cool unconcern with which this self-made candidate for Governor announces in the midst of the terrible agony—that our wall of defence was giving way—no emotion is breathed from the communication.

If a common pin had dropped by accident from his imperial bosom, the self-made could not have dictated to a slave domestic to pick it up with more thorough indifference.

The eccentricity of Mr Holden's patriotism is the not least wonderful material of his composition.

* * *

All is not yet known. The fierce struggle is no doubt lessening in its fury—but the fight is not over yet. So far, the news is encouraging—cheering—glorious!—and the loyal and true heart should bound in gratitude to the Great God of our fathers, whose strong protection has upheld and inspirited our defenders.

Gen. Lee congratulates his troops on their successful resistance of the repeated assaults, and the enemy admit destructive slaughter and irreparable loss.

At and around Petersburg, Beauregard has driven the Brute Butler pell mell to his boats, amid havoc and carnage. We hope this day, ere our paper goes to press, to sound the glad intelligence that our enemy has been completely routed, and that our arms have decisively triumphed.

* * *

Sound—How Far Can it be Heard?

A friend informed us yesterday, that the Rev. A. W. Mangum, being at his father's residence near Red Mountain, in the county of Orange, on the 16th inst., at about 8 o'clock in the morning and from that time until ten, was attracted by the report of repeated and distinct discharges of artillery. He remarked upon the fact at the time, and on that or the subsequent day, expressed, in conversations, his opinion that Weldon had been attacked. It turns out by an examination of the dates, that on that day and between those hours, the heavy firing occurred at Drewry's Bluff—and there is hardly a doubt that this was the firing heard by Mr. Mangum. The distance is nearer to two than one hundred miles.

* * *

Governor Vance is to speak at Smithfield on Monday next, instead of Wednesday, as inaccurately printed yesterday.

The Legislature.

We understand that "the Conservatives," of the straitest sect, and also those of the slightly crooked, are determined to provoke a discussion on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and on the law of conscription. It was unreasonable on our part to expect that these partizans would rise over their ordinary elevation.

As there are many people in this town who would like to hear the debate on the *habeas corpus*, but cannot afford the time, and as there are many ladies also, who would like the same entertainment, but cannot sit in the dirt which gathers in the galleries—we would [illegible], male and female, to visit the Library, and ask Mr. Perry for the Parliamentary Debates of England. They will there find all that the *habeas corpus* orators will be likely to say; and they can sit down on good chairs and read at their leisure.

If we had space, we would print in advance the expected speeches. But Gen. Lee occupies all our attention—and the *habeas corpus* has been suspended with him for now three years, and the country is reaping its benificent effects. We would suggest, to save time, that the Legislature order the publication of Mr. Hallam's sentence on Liberty, and Mr. Noy's harangue, and the Parliamentary speeches. They may assign them to Messrs. ——— and ———, and nobody, except those who have been giving us some unprofitable fillips lately, will know where they came from.

So much for our opinion on legislative *habeas corpus* discussion, in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FURTHER FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

STILL GREATER SLAUGHTER OF THE ENEMY.

THE YANKEES ADMIT OF A LOSS OF FORTY FIVE THOUSAND MEN AND THIRTY-ONE GENERAL OFFICERS.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA C H., May 16, *via* MILFORD, May 17.

The enemy during Saturday abandoned the front on our left, requiring new dispositions of our forces. This move, on the part of Grant, was evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the railroad in order to use it for transporting supplies.

The enemy thus far is reported to acknowledge a loss of thirty-one general officers and forty-five thousand men. They left their hospitals and wounded near Yellow Church, containing about seven hundred of their men and a few of ours. They also left a large number of unburied dead on our left, from whence they retired.

No general engagement to-day, only slight skirmishing and some cannonading late this evening. The Yankee cavalry came within a mile and a half of Guinea station. The enemy also left on our front yesterday thirteen caisons and twenty-one gun carriages. This shows they left hurriedly.

Gen. A. P. Hill was not in command of his corps, but on the field lending the aid of his presence to Gen. Early.

A large quantity of arms was left by the enemy on the battle field and have been appropriated by our men and taken off.

Our army still in buoyant spirits.

General Lee yesterday issued a congratulatory address to the troops on receiving the news of success in various parts of the Confederacy, concluding as follows: "The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the advance of the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy loss. The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us; and stimulated by the great interest that depends upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, until by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back and peace secured to our country. Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain. It is in your power, under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy. Resolve on the independence of your native land, and earn the love and gratitude of your countrymen, and the admiration of mankind."

The enemy on their lines are fortifying. The lines are now contracted as if massing their troops. It is reported the enemy have destroyed Catherine Furnace.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, May 17.

The enemy has gone from our front to his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds. The turnpike road to Richmond is now open. Koontz Raiders eight miles this side of Jarratt's. General rejoicing here over Lee's victories.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 17.

The Senate to-day adopted resolutions favoring the 31st as the day for adjournment, *sine die*. They have been chiefly occupied in the discussion of the resolution requiring two-thirds to resolve into secrete session, on the existing rule on the subject requires a simple majority.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

RICHMOND, May 17.

The only event of interest transpired here since the forenoon, is the reported landing of a force of enemy's infantry below Chaffin's Bluff ten miles east of Richmond. All quiet at Chesterfield to-day. Nothing from Lee's army.

From Petersburg and Gen. Lee's Army.

PETERSBURG, May 18.

Heavy skirmishing along our lines here to-day. The army correspondent of the New York News of the 13th, says Grant has been compelled to use his thirty thousand reserve a second day, and now all are gone. He estimates Grant's loss at sixty thousand.

Gold 17[illegible].

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, May 18.

The Superintendent of the Press Association returned from the front this morning. He visited the army to arrange for a renewal of daily press reports.

Our lines are continually changing to meet the developments of the enemy in front by the recent flank movements on their part. The Yankee force operating against Gen. Johnston has been underestimated. It is now ascertained to be over one hundred thousand.

Flank movements in force, on both wings, are are going on at the same time: one by Lafayette arriving at Resaca; one by Spring Place and old Federal road to East Tennessee, arriving at Cartersville.

Gen. Johnston has foiled every attempt to flank him, and embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy's inspection of his lines. Our casualties up to last night, were about twenty five hundred. The Yankee casualties twelve to fifteen thousand.

Yesterday afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on at Four Oaks, three miles above Adairsville. The Yankees were severely punished.

An attack was made at Rome by the enemy, where they were repulsed.

The Yankee force on the old Federal Road was reported about fifteen miles from Kingston yesterday afternoon.

Our army meets every new development of the enemy with admirable spirit. They have implicit confidence in General Johnston, and no one entertains a doubt of the final result.

Yankee prisoners confirm the surrender of Banks. They say it is in the northern newspapers received in Sherman's army.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, May 18.

Wirt Adams telegraphs the Mobile *Register*, from Summit, May 17th, that he can learn nothing definite from Banks. He is at Alexandria, unable to get away.

On the 11th, six thousand men landed at Mrs. Ockland's plantation, and moved right back to the river to relieve Banks.

The *True Delta* says nothing of Banks, and denies Steele's capture, on the authority of members of Congress who left Little Rock on the 25th of April.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, May 18.

Authentic news has been received [illegible] Banks escaped to New Orleans with five thousand men. Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with eight thousand prisoners, twenty guns, twelve hundred mules, fifty boats, twenty-six of them in running order, the rest damaged but can be repaired. Baton Rouge is evacuated, the Confederates in possession. Natchez burning; two squares gone; fire still raging. Engine and Hose destroyed.

From Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 18.

Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation, calling out all civil and milita officers of the State, to report to Gen. Wayne at Atlanta immediately, to aid in repelling the enemy. The proclamation appears in the Macon *Telegraph*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

The Senate met at 11 o clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. J. Lansdell of the Baptist Church.

The first business was the reading of the Governor's Message, and accompanying documents, viz: the Public Treasurer's Report, exhibiting in detail the condition of the Public Treasury; the Correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis, on the subject of negotiations for peace, showing that both the Governor and the President are anxious to terminate the war by negotiation; and that we fight only from necessity; also a letter from Gov. Vance to the President on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, giving his views against its suspension.

A resolution was adopted, ordering five copies of the Governor's message, with accompaning documents, to be printed for the use of each member.

A bill passed its first, second and third readings, (under suspension of the rules,) authorizing three justices of the peace to transact business in Carteret and Craven counties, instead of four, as heretofore required by law.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a joint committee, to whom should be referred so much of the Governor's message as refers to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Also, a resolution to raise a select committee on the subject of supplying the wants of soldiers families.

Also, a resolution to raise a committee to take into consideration the subject of conscribing persons for military duty between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45 and 50—Committee: Messrs. Boyden, Patton, Aycock, Holeman and Pitchford.

A bill was offered by Mr. Adams, of Guilford, to repeal a former act changing the jurisdiction of courts of justice; which was refered to the committee on the judiciary.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till tomorrow 10 o'clock a. m.

Note.—The following gentlemen were improperly reported as absent on yesterday, viz: Messrs. Blount, Boyden and Smith of Anson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Deems.

The journal of yesterday read and approved.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr Shepherd, proposing to refer those portions of the Governor's message relating to finance, judiciary, military affairs, &c., to the proper standing committees. Also, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, to whom should be referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to the blockade running. Also, that the judiciary committee enquire what legislation, if any, is necessary for the protection of guardians against losses.

By Mr. McKay, that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to impressments.

By the same, concerning the exemption of State officers from conscription. Referred to a special committee on exemptions.

By Mr. Avera, concerning the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Ordered to be printed.

By Mr. McAden, proposing to suspend the collection of State taxes for the present year.

By Mr. Henry, of Bertie, calling upon the Governor to furnish this House all the correspondence between him and the President upon propositions of peace.

By Mr. Harrison, in favor of the sheriff of Caswell county. Passed its three readings.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Harris, a bill to legalize the investment of guardian trust funds in Confederate bonds.

By Mr. Burgin, a bill to amend the 10th section of an act entitled "an act to restore the courts and for other purposes."

By Mr. Brown, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte.

By Mr. Sherwood, a bill to amend the 9th section, chapter 87, Revised Code.

By Mr. McAden, a bill for the benefit of the legal representatives of deceased soldiers.

By Mr. Logan, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad."

By Mr. Howard, a bill for the protection of Cattle.

By Mr. Love, a bill to establish a general criminal court for the 8th judicial district.

By Mr. Shepherd, a bill to exempt from taxation the funds of all corporation and societies, providing for the relief of soldiers families, and the children of deceased soldiers.

By Mr. Dunn, a bill authorising a special term of the county court of Lenoir, for the levying of taxes.

By Mr. Sherwood, a bill to incorporate the "Trustees of the Soldiers Female Orphan Home" in Forsythe county.

A message was received from the Senate refusing to concur in the proposition of the House to print 20 copies of the Governor's message for each member, but, proposed to print five. The House concurred.

Also, a message proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration so much of the Governors' message as relates to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Concurred in.

By Mr. Shepherd, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States of America.

By Mr. Lyle, a bill for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee on families of indigent soldiers. Concurred in.

A communication from Col. Little, in behalf of the Governor, was received and read, together with a resolution passed by the Georgia Legislature, in regard to the exemption of State officers from conscription.

Mr. Shober arose to the melancholy duty of announcing the untimely death of his late colleague, Capt. Nathan Neely Fleming, who recently fell while battling for the independence of his country. After having pronounced a most feeling and appropriate eulogy upon the life, character and many noble traits of the deceased, he offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House has learned with profound sorrow, the recent death in battle, of one of its members, Capt. Nathan Neely Fleming of the county of Rowan.

Resolved, That in his untimely death, this body has lost a faithful and able member, the army a brave and accomplished officer, and the State a useful and heroic citizen, whose name will ever be cherished in grateful remembrance by her people.

Resolved, That in token of respect to the memory of our deceased fellow member, this body do now adjourn.

Messrs. Shepherd, Carter and Harris of Cabarrus, responded in feeling terms to the sentiments embraced in the resolutions, when the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 3, Goldsboro', N. C., May 16th, 1864.

AGREEABLY to General Orders, No. 34 Current Series, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, an Examining Board, for retiring disabled officers and privates, has been organized at this Hospital.

All who are authorized to appear before a Medical Examining Board, for examination to be retired, are hereby notified that this Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Those interested are respectfully requested to be governed accordingly.

WM. A. HOLT,
Sr. Surgeon of Board.
ma 18 96-1w

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. A. DUKE.
ma 18-96-1aw4w*

HIDES, HIDES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I tan for one-half, and sell my share to owners, (except speculators,) at one dollar per pound, or for one-third and sell as I choose. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re-tan and finish leather for the government or individuals on reasonable terms. Persons requiring information are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.
ap 1—57-d1w&w4w*

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, *Richmond, Va.*, April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted disease which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidences of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the [illegible]. All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and presented, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL, President Slave-Claims Board, Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of [illegible] building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side.

ap 26-77-d1aw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Secretary.
m3a-93-d&tw27m

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

TITHE TOBACCO.

The Tithe Tobacco, one-tenth of the crop raised in 1863, must be delivered as below: For Orange county at Hillsboro', to the undersigned. For Wake at Raleigh, to Jno. W Cosby: all to be delivered not sooner than the 1st June, nor later than the 15th July, in good and safe keeping order, each quality separate.

JAMES Y. WHITTED, Agent for Orange and Wake counties.
Hillsboro', N. C. May 4, 1864. may 6-86-d12t

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-dtw&wte

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 1st AND 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, N. C. Tarboro', May 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 24.

I. ALL WHITE MALE PERSONS IN THE counties of Beaufort and Hyde [illegible] following days, for Enrollment: 14th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Beaufort county, May 25th, 26th, 27th. 13th Regiment N. C. Militia, Hyde county, May 28th, 30th, 31st.

II. All citizens of Beaufort and Hyde counties between the specified ages, except such as have been enrolled in other parts of the State, are absolutely required to report at the place of rendezvous on the first day appointed for the enrollment of the citizens of their county, and as it is probable the enrolment will continue for several days, each man had better come prepared with a blanket and three days rations.

III. A failure to report promtly to the Enrolling Officer at the appointed times will not only be considered as evidence that the party has no claim to exemption, but will also subject him to the treatment of a deserter.

IV. It is absolutely necessary that Militia Officers attend the enrollment of their Regiments, to assist the Enrolling Officer in the discharge of his duties and for other purposes. Those who have sought refuge in other parts of the State are requested to be present at the appointed times also.

J. M. LITTLE,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer,
1st & 2d Congressional Districts, N. C.
92—d6t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1864.

I REQUIRE (25) TWENTY FIVE NO. 1 WOOD Cutters. Parties having such hands for hire will do well to apply immediately to

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and Post Q. M.
94-d12t

COTTON FOR SALE.

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh. Apply to

R. G. LEWIS,
Raleigh, N. C.
94-d6t

For Sale!!

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINing 225 Acres, of which, 30 Acres are in cultivation and very good condition.

A splendid WARTERPOWER with a SAW MILL.
2 CHEEK SAWS (attached)
A GRIST and FLOUR MILL.
2 FRAME HOUSES,
1 KILN, for the purpose of seasoning lumber,
3 BARNS.
2 LOG WAGONS,
STABLES etc.

The purchaser has also the privelege of buying the live Stock on the plantation, such as
HOGS, 17 in number,
2 OXEN,
1 MULE.

The property is about six miles from Raleigh, and the MILL has a splendid run of custom and is in good condition.

Those who wish to purchase, will please, call at Mr. M. Grausman's Store for further information.

ma 17 95-d4t.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 23rd inst., and continue until the day of the College Commencement, Thursday, the 2nd day of June.

The Committee of Visitation for the year 1864, consists of

His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE,
Gov. of the State and *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees,
Hon. David L SWAIN, LL. D.
President of the College.

John L. Bailey,	Neill McKay,
John H Bryan,	Saml. F. Patterson,
John R. J. Daniel,	Thomas Ruffin,
John A. Gilmer,	Jesse G. Shepherd,
Rob't B. Gilliam,	Lewis Thompson,
Calvin Graves,	Edward Warren,
John Kerr,	John C. Williams,
Walter F. Leake,	R. M. Saunders,
Charles Manly,	Thos. Settle,
James T. Morehead,	Patrick H. Winston.
Thomas D. McDowell,	

Such other Trustees as may attend will be considered members of this Committee.

CHARLES MANLY, Sec'y.
Raleigh, May 17th, 1864. 95-d4t.

HILLSBORO' N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

[illegible] WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d6m

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at [illegible] dollars per square of [illegible] (or less) for each insertion. Marriages and funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

MRS. E. W. Miller.
BOARD
By the Month, [illegible]
Daily Board do [illegible]
Transient per day $ [illegible]
jan 16-dly

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of [illegible] FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the [illegible]

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 2. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 3. The bonds authorized by the 2nd section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 22—73-dts.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and [illegible] February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80-d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64-dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

TO supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and Post Q. M.
ap 30-81-d24t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-83-d20t Iron P. O., N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Mr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.

may 2-83-d20t*

At Auction.—Sheet Iron for Sorghum [illegible]

Will be sold in Warrenton, N. C., on TUESDAY, May 24th, 1864, [illegible] 3-16 of an inch thick, 28 to 36 inches wide, and seven to nine feet long.

All [illegible] would do well to attend the [illegible], and without reserve.

[illegible], Auct.
ma 7-[illegible] Warrenton, N. C.

Petersburg Register and State Journal copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

[illegible] MESSAGE.

[illegible] *General Assembly of North Carolina:*

Since your last adjournment, various and important changes in the situation of our affairs have occurred, and many of them require legislative action at your hands.

The late act of Congress conferring power on the President of the Confederate States, to impose regulations and restrictions on commerce, has given rise to such a system, on the part of the Confederate authorities, as will effectually exclude this State from importing any further supplies for the army or people. The port of Wilmington is now more effectually blockaded *from within* than without. The terms imposed upon ship owners, being such that a heavy loss is incurred by every voyage—and not-withstanding the said act provides: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from importing any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account,"—yet this is so construed by the Government, as to compel the States to submit to the same terms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances are refused and the guns of the fortifications brought to bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance.

Private parties importing supplies for the government, by contract for enormous profits, are not taxed by these regulations; yet the State of North Carolina importing almost the *same* articles for the *same* purpose, is compelled to submit to them. I deem it inconsistent with the public interest to refer more particularly to our blockade-running transactions and the loss which the State will suffer on both ships and supplies on hand, if these regulations continue in force. When this is considered with the farther fact, as I hold it, that the general government has no right to seize one-half, or *any part of* the interest of a sovereign State in the vessels employed in importing her supplies (this being the terms, to which we are called upon to submit), or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead of regulating commerce, it becomes your province to demand a repeal or modification of the act, and I respectfully and earnestly recommend that you do so. And in case Congress should decline to repeal or modify the act, I respectfully ask for directions as to what I shall do with the ships and supplies on hand. A detailed statement of these supplies together with an account as accurate as it can be without vouchers for expenditures abroad not yet received, is herewith submitted—together with the report of Mr. John White, our special Commissioner to Europe. In reference to this gentleman, it is due to him that I should say, that I have every reason to be pleased with the skill and fidelity with which he performed the duties of his difficult mission. A report of the operations of our other Commissioner, Col. D. K. McRae, necessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will I believe be found equally satisfactory, and creditable to him as Commissioner. In this connection, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate all matters appertaining to the blockade running of the State, to be appointed at an early day, so as to report to your present session, if possible. No appropriation has been made by your honorable body to pay [illegible] necessary, for these expenses can be paid by selling bills, drawn on our agent in England, as being incurred in Wilmington chiefly for the expenses connected with the loading and unloading vessels, compressing cotton, &c. And they can be discharged in currency. I would suggest that you authorize the Treasurer to purchase these bills out of any money in the Treasury, and thus keep the sterling exchange in the Treasury—which otherwise would have to be put on the general market, and be lost to the State.

Being convinced from experience that the legitimate business of my office, now four-fold greater than formerly, is sufficient to tax all my energies of mind and body, and that I cannot do justice to the interest of the State in a business so complicated, as many of the transactions of which is carried on at such a distance, I respectfully recommend that a commission of one or more gentlemen, skilled in such business, be appointed to conduct the future operations of the State, in importing supplies, whether for the purpose of continuing the operations or winding up the business.

A report of the Adjutant General covering reports of his subordinates in the different departments, is herewith submitted.

The impressment of property of citizens by officers and agents of the Confederate Government, harsh enough in itself, has become doubly so by the constant disregard of the provision of the law regulating seizures. In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed in every part of the country by straggling soldiers, and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intolerable. A recital of many instances of such, which have been brought to my knowledge, would shock the moral sense of the most heartless.

I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our people become more scant they feel more sensibly this unjust deprivation of their property, which reduces them almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped, if possible; and I earnestly recommend such action on your part as you may think best calculated to aid me in remedying the evil. My correspondence with the War Department on this subject is submitted for your consideration. I desire to call your attention specially to certain enactments of the last Congress of the Confederate States. Among them is one extending the age of conscription from 17 to 18 and from 45 to 50 years, which force is to be organized as a State reserve—their company officers to be elected, and the field officers appointed by the President, and all to be under his command.

In addition to the great injury to be apprehended to the agricultural interest of the country, should these men be ordered into actual service, I have to remind you that it will absorb the entire militia force of the State, and would leave the Executive with no force whatever except State officers—a condition dangerous at once to the peace and order of the State, and to its sovereignty and dignity. There can scarcely be a doubt of the inexpediency of this act as to this State; since the same men, with the exception of boys from 17 to 18, are now very thoroughly organized as Home Guards under State authority, and have been heretofore and would be again promptly turned out in cases of great public danger. Grave doubts are also entertained of its constitutionality; the forces raised under it being to all intents and purposes militia, the control of which cannot be legally taken from the Executive of the State government—at least so far as the appointment and commissioning of officers is concerned. Should you, however, in the absence of a judicial decision as to the constitutionality of the act, decline to take the responsibility of refusing assent to it, there will be an indispensable necessity of our constituting some militia for the preservation of law and order in the State—by extending the age of service in the militia, and by some new organization of the remnants of the militia and Home Guard organizations; otherwise I shall have on my hands the officers of two distinct organizations, powerless for the want of men. In this connection I would mention that the same act of Congress has again conferred upon me, without reference to the Legislature, the power to claim the exemption of such State officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws. Not wishing to take so important a responsibility upon my shoulders without consulting the representatives of the people, I have so far claimed the exemption of all civil and military officers of the State, together with the indispensible employees of the different departments of the State government, as enumerated by your body at its late extra session. And I now respectfully ask that you indicate to me by resolution, what persons you regard as proper subjects for exemption.

I have taken the ground that exemption of State officers from conscription into the Confederate service is not by favor of Congress, but is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to the services of laborers and other persons who are necessarily in her employ, though they be not *officers* within the meaning of the act of Congress. Should you again agree with me in this opinion, I would be happy to be sustained by a resolution to that effect.

Should you conclude to combine the Home Guards and militia organizations, I recommend that the latter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished, and its organization destroyed. It is the ancient and time-honored military institution of the State, her main dependence, in ordinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and repelling of invasion, and though shorn of its strength by the rising of great armies, and despite its many short-comings, it has been of great service both to the State and Confederacy during this war.

Among the acts of Congress referred to, that which has suspended the privilege of *habeas corpus* has most thoroughly aroused the public attention. Neither the losses incurred by the radical and sudden changes in the currency, nor the conscription of the principals of substitutes, nor the extension of it to such an age, and upon such terms as to place the industrial pursuits of the country at the feet of the President, nor the heavy burthens of taxation—none of these, nor all of them together, have so awakened the public feeling as the withdrawal of this time honored and blood-bought guard of personal freedom from the people in times when it is most needed for their protection. It is true that our forefathers assumed, and this generation has conceded, that in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may sometimes require its suspension; and, therefore, we have conferred on Congress the power of suspension in such cases, when the *public safety* may require it. Nor can it be doubted that the power authorized to suspend is the sole power entitled to judge of the necessity for the act, and if the late statute had merely prohibited out and out [illegible] could be no complaint against its constitutionality, however ill-timed and unnecessary may have been the exercise of a rigor so great. But I have been as unable to see, in the times, any necessity for denying the writ, as I am to recognize in the law the constitutional exercise of the favor that is granted. Concurring in the doctrine that the protection against the abuse of the constitution of the Confederate States, either by usurpation of powers or oppressive use of such as are granted, is to be found in the responsibility of Congress to the people, ensured by their short tenure of office, and the reserved right of each State to resume the powers delegated to the Confederate government, whenever in her judgment they are perverted to the injury or oppression of the people, I deem it a duty devolved on the State, through her proper organs, to make known to that government her complaints and to insist upon a redress of her grievances. Under this idea of duty, and in a spirit of regard for the government of our adoption, I deem it incumbent to present my objections against the late act.

It is declared in the preamble, that "the President has asked for the suspension, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render a suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection." Therefore it is exacted that the writ shall be suspended as ot "the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi military department."

The statute proceeds to classify under thirteen heads a very great number of acts, of which, if a man be accused, he shall be deprived of the benefit of the writ; and among them the act of attempting to "avoid military service." To prevent the outrage which may be perpetrated on an innocent man not subject to military service for merely attempting "to avoid military service," unlawfully demanded, it is provided that "in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party," and "the subordinate shall be dismissed from office."

And as a general protection of the citizens against abuses, under the act, it is provided, that "the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law."

And, finally, it is enacted that "no military or other officer shall be compelled in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus* to appear in person or to return the body of any person detained by the authority of the President, Secretary of War" &c; "but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so retained that such person is detained by him for any of the causes specified in the act under said authority, further proceedings under the writ shall immediately cease."

In order to ascertain whether the enactment is within the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what are the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and we shall be sure to know what can be affected constitutionally, by a suspension of it. This writ is the offspring of the love of liberty, and has been in use for ages by our ancestors and ouselves, as the hand-maid of freedom. Its use is to have enquiry, made according to the rules of law, of the causes why persons are restrained of their civil freedom. If upon enquiry by the proper authority, there be no cause for detention, the person is set at liberty. If there can be cause he is remanded for futher detention, or allowed to go at large upon bail. Now, these are all the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ finds no place for action until *after* the person is arrested. So that if there be any privileges or securities to the person attending the mode of arrest, these are not the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but exist independently of them. And it is therefore clear that a power to suspend the privileges of the writ is not a power to suspend the privileges secured in forms attending the mode of arrest. They are too distinct to be confounded by any species of sophistry; and this distinction is plainly and notably observed in the bill to suspend the writ, passed through the Senate in January, 1807, which suspended it only when the person may have been "charged on oath," and arrested by virtue of "a warrant." The writ was as effectually suspended by that bill as by this act, and the Constitutional securities attending the mode of arrest, were left untouched and unimpaired. It may be then regarded as settled truth, that the suspension of the writ is no suspension of the Constitutional forms prescribed for arrest, and that Congress has no power, express or implied, to suspend any other guarantee of civil liberty provided, in the Constitution besides those secured by the writ alone. Notwithstanding this, the late act has strode over some of the most important guards of civil liberty, as if an express power had been conferred on Congress to suspend them likewise. Thus, while by paragraph 3, sec. 9, it is allowed Congress to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the emergencies mentioned, it is by the same section, paragraph 15, in the most emphatic terms, declared that "No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be seized. And by paragraph 16, that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law"—that is, "law in its regular course of administration, through courts of justice," (1 Kent's Com. Sec 24, paragraphs 13—14.) The beginning of this due process is first the charge on oath, and the next step is the warrant describing the person to be seized. "The third is the arrest, and until this takes place the *habeas corpus* has no status, and cannot possibly have any. At this point the writ springs into being, if not denied, and as here only its aid can be sought for the first time; so here for the first time can its privilege be denied. Yet the act involves with its suspension, a suspension of the distinct and independent provisions which guard the citizen against a false charge and the dangers of a general warrant.

In my judgment Congress had the same power to suspend every other guard of civil liberty to be found in the constitution—the same to deprive the citizen of the guaranty that he should not be held to answer for a capital crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury—that he should not be compelled to be a witness against himself—that he should have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and a trial in the district in which the crime shall have been committed.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is peculiar to the English people and ourselves. And a complete illustration of the operation of a suspension of its privileges will be seen by supposing that it had no existence here. In such case no provision would have been found for its suspension. But the clause requiring a charge of crime to be made on oath and warrant, to describe the person to be seized, would have been not only very proper, but the more necessary to be in[illegible]. These could not have been legally [illegible] pensing with them had been mere usurpation and void.

Such is the general view I have taken of the act as it is supposed to relate to *crime*. But the statute is construed to reach cases involving no offence whatever, legal or moral; and though there is some difference of opinion upon the question whether paragraph 5 of sec. 1. embraces the case of a citizen not liable to military duty, who neither flies nor resists, but simply appeals or tries to appeal to the constitutional repositors of the law for a decision upon his rights; yet there is too much reason to believe that the language is susceptible of the interpretation that it does include such persons; and such is the interpretation put upon it by the military authorities. And as the suspension was asked by the President, it is but just to infer that it was drawn to suit him, and his exposition carries the intended meaning of the paragraph.

I am unable to see any reason consistent with the principles of a free and civilized government provided with a judiciary as a great and independent branch of its composition, for suspending the *habeas corpus* in cases which involve no evasion or attempt to evade military service that is due, but which merely asks when honest opinions differ to have the point settled by those tribunals which settle all matters of controversy between citizen and citizen, and a citizen and his government. If a citizen owe not any military service to the government, he has as much right to refuse to render it, when wrongfully claimed of him, as he has to refuse to pay a debt to the government wrongfully claimed of him; and if in both cases he stands fairly up and submits to an investigation of the question before those tribunals learned in such matters and appointed because of their fitness and skill, it would be just as reasonable to suspend the writ in the alleged debt of money as in the case of the alleged debt of service. This course might, and likely would, hasten the payment of a debt just or unjust; and so it may serve to put men in the army exempt by the laws of the land.

There is no instance of a suspension at any time of the writ, or the privileges of the writ, if there be any difference between them, for any other cause either in England or America. Many suspensions of the privileges of the writ occurred in England between the passage of the *habeas corpus* act and the Revolution, running through a period of almost a century, and they all empowered the King either to *apprehend and detain, or to secure and detain without bail*, such persons as *are suspected of conspiracy* against the King and his government.

There was a British act in 1777, which denied the writ to "persons taken in the act of high treason, committed in any of the colonies, or on the high seas, or in the act of piracy, or who were charged with or suspected of any of these crimes." (Hurd. 182.)

The other suspensions in England after our revolution, commenced in 1794, and continued at intervals till 1802, during the storms of the French Revolution. They are of the same character as those before, and affected those only who were charged with conspiring against the King and his government. The suspension during Shay's rebellion extended to crime or suspected crime. The attempted suspension in 1807 was confined to persons charged "with treason or other high crimes or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States." The idea cannot be entertained for a moment that the power of suspending the writ was granted for any such purpose as that of depriving a citizen of the privilege of a legal enquiry into his obligation to perform military service, in order to fill the army with soldiers. If such a power exist, the sovereignty of the States is at the mercy of the Confederate Government. Where lies the relief against the conscription of the entire body of State officers? By this act it is deposited with the President alone! His officers alone can give the discharge—Confederate officers chosen without even the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribunals are entirely overlooked; the State judges are [illegible] aside; [illegible] even the Confederate judges, who holds his office during good behavior, [illegible], and in their room is placed an officer who lives on the breath of the Confederate Executive. If the State officers are not put into the army under such power in the Executive, it is because the incumbent does not will it; and when the rights of the State shall exist by such a courtesy, they will cease to have any existence at all. It is hard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tribunals already established, and substituting others so dependent upon the Executive for their existence. The assurance of public men, that the power will not be abused, can never remove the fears of freemen, who rely only upon written Constitutions to protect their liberties. History is too full of wrong to allow them to forget for a moment that *eternal vigilance is the price of freedom*.

It is manifest that the act contemplates that the *military* shall be invested with full powers to arrest any person who may be suspected of any of the vague and ill-defined charges mentioned; and such is the interpretation put on it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throughout the land; and it is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of the President for arresting or detaining citizens shall be a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come within the category of suspected persons—without naming or describing the individual—and each military officer who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect discretion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the land with military deputies who may seize any citizen without warrant or oath of probable cause, under a general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons. Such a warrant is without precedent in England for the last hundred years, and during the entire century past has been forbidden, denounced, and declared void.

In my judgment the President is vested by the Confederate Constitution with no part of the judicial authority, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service under his orders. If he is vested with a particle of civil judicial jurisdiction where is the grant of it, and how far does it extend? If he has the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a civilian suspected of violating a law of the Confederate States, he may make it returnable and examinable before himself, and order a discharge or require a bail. It is certain that the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not invest the President with the powers of a civil judicial magistrate; and if it could have that effect it could not give him an authority while discharging his jurisdiction to lay aside the restraints imposed upon the other judges.

The course adopted by the administration of allowing the writ of *habeas corpus* to issue, and of forthwith checking the action of the judge and suspending all his farther proceedings *ad libitum*, to await the reports of military officers having custody of the petitioner to their superiors, and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the war department in derogation of civil authority, is humiliating to the independent character of the judiciary, and tends to the great danger of liberty, to familiarize the people with a military supremacy.

It must be remembered, however, that these are merely my opinions. The Supreme Court, which alone has the power to decide upon [illegible] spoken. When it does speak, we must give heed to its voice, so long as the law remains on our statute books. But whether for constitutional reasons or reasons of mere policy, the people have a right to demand the repeal of any obnoxious law. On both grounds I recommend that you urge Congress to repeal the act suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*; or, should you concur in the judgment of Congress, that a suspension is required by the exigencies of the times, that it should at least be modified and stripped of its unconstitutional or (at least) obnoxious features.

My opinion on this subject is well known. In the first message I had the honor to send to your body, in 1862, speaking of the then existing act authorizing a suspension of the writ, I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority.—If this be once admitted, no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise, would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme," &c.

There is nothing of this I am desirous of taking away or adding to. My earnest remonstrance against the passage of the present act is herewith transmitted, together with divers other letters to the Confederate authorities in relation to the execution of the civil laws, rights of the people, &c., and which will convince you, I trust, that I have been equally zealous to guard against the inner as well as the outer dangers which threaten us.

Many recurring dangers of serious conflict with the Confederate government, especially in relation to the principals of substitutes after discharge by a judge, have been upon me since your last session. They were fortunately avoided however; but their solution would have been easy could I but have had the assistance of the Supreme Court. I greatly regret that you did not see proper to comply with my recommendation, when you were last in session, to authorize some one to convene that body in cases of great importance, and which admit of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious reasons.

Nor have I, amid all the embarrassments and perplexities of the situation, been unmindful of the great object of all our blood and suffering—peace; or neglectful of all proper and honorable efforts to obtain it—knowing the great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children, if by any possibility an opening might be found for the statesman to supersede the soldier. I approached the President on the first opportunity presented by the cessation of hostilities last winter, and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiation. I had little hope, indeed, of those commissioners being received by the government of our enemy, but I thought it our duty, for humanity's sake, to make the effort and to convince our own suffering people, that their government was tender of their lives and property and happiness.

My letter to the President last December, and his reply, are sent herewith for your information.

I respectfully recommend that you, as the representatives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider a fair basis of peace, and call upon our Representatives in Congress, and those to whom is committed the power of making treaties, by the Constitution, to neglect no fit[illegible] opportunity of o[illegible] the enemy. Th[illegible] terms in my [illegible] th[illegible] than th[illegible] of those States whose destinies have [illegible] fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

I presume that no honorable man or patriot could think of any thing less than independence. Less would be subjugation, ruinous and dishonorable. Nobody at the North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is impossible. With a constitution torn into shreds, with slavery abolished, with our property confiscated and ourselves and our children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in possession of our lands, and invested with equal rights, social and political, and a great gulf yawning between the North and South, filled with the blood of our murdered sons, and its waves laden with the *debris* of our ruined homes, how can there be any reconstruction with the authors of these evils, or how could it be desirable if it were possible? Lincoln himself says it is not possible—so does Mr. Fillmore, a man whom we once respected; and so do nine-tenths of their orators and presses. The only terms ever offered us, contained in Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation, were alike degrading in matter and insulting in manner, being addressed not to the authorities, Confederate or State, of the South, but to individuals, who by the very act of accepting its terms would prove themselves the vilest of mankind.

I cannot too earnestly warn you, gentlemen, and the country, against the great danger of these insidious attempts of the enemy to seduce our people into treating with him for peace, individually or by the formation of spurious States or parts of States. Indeed, I might add, that I look upon any attempts to treat for peace, other than through the regular channels provided by our constitution, so long as our government is maintained, as almost equally dangerous. It is the real peril of the hour. The long continuance and bloody character of the war, have so exhausted the patience of our suffering people that many of them are in a condition to listen eagerly to terms of peace, without duly considering what the results would be, or how they are to be required. An example of this great danger is to be found in the attempt of the British ministry in 1778, to seduce the loyalty of our fore-fathers from the cause of independence, by sending commissioners to the colonies, with the propositions contained in Lord North's "conciliatory bills." These bills proposed to abolish all taxation whatever upon the colonies, except what might be necessary for the convenience of commerce—the nett proceeds of which were to go to the use of the colonies, to suspend the operations of all obnoxious statutes in reference to said colonies passed since 1763, and authorized these commissioners to pardon all such persons as they saw proper, and to treat with "the existing governments of individuals." Here almost all the political matters of dispute were conceded; but our fathers had an organized government, and had set their hearts on independence. Yet the terms offered were so fair, that but for the firmness and wisdom of the great and good George Washington, and the unflinching patriotism of Congress, the fate of this continent might have been changed; so great was the weariness of the people and so gloomy were the prospects. The danger of allowing commissioners to address themselves to anybody but Congress was so great, as well as such a violation of the laws of war and international courtesy, that that body, after promptly rejecting the propositions and declaring that "the only solid proof" of a disposition on the part of the crown to make an honorable peace with the colonies, "would be an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of these States, or [illegible] of the fleets and armies"—went on solemnly to declare the measure "to be contrary to the law of nations, and utterly subversive of that confidence which could alone maintain those means which had been invented to alleviate the horrors of war; *and that, therefore, the persons employed to distribute such papers were not entitled to the protection of a flag.*

General Washington was so astonished and indignant, that on its first appearing he was induced to regard it as a forgery, and in a letter to the President of Congress, he used the following language, remarkable for its severity, coming from him: "The enclosed draft of a bill was brought to Headquarters yesterday afternoon by a gentleman, who informed me that a large cargo of them had just been sent out of Philadelphia. Whether this insidious proceeding is genuine and imported in the pockets, or contrived in Philadelphia, is a point undetermined and immaterial; but it is certainly founded in principles of the most wicked, diabolical baseness, and meant to poison the minds of the people, and detach the wavering at least from our cause." And again; "The necessity of putting the army on a respectable footing, both as to numbers and constitution, is now become more essential than ever. The enemy are beginning to play a game more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these will not be remitted in the smallest degree,) which threatens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course to her liberties. *They are endeavoring to ensnare the people by specious allurements of peace.* It is not improbable they have had such abundant cause to be tired of the war, that they may be sincere in the terms which they offer, which, though far short of our pretensions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but whether they are sincere or not, they may be equally destructive: for to discerning men nothing can be more evident than that a peace on the principles of *dependence, however limited, after what has happened, would be to the last degree dishonorable and ruinous.* * * * It is doubtful whether many of our friends might not in line to an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, rather than persevere in a contest for independence.

If this is the case it must surely be the truest policy to strengthen the army, and place it upon a substantial footing. This will conduce to inspire the country with confidence; * * * and if a treaty should be deemed expedient, will put it in their power to insist upon better terms than they could otherwise expect."

By such timely counsel did the great Washington sustain the cause of *independence*—buoying up the hopes of our ancestors and laboring to meet those insidious attempts of the British to decoy them into the dangers of seeking peace by irregular and revolutionary methods. Again, in another letter to the same person, he says: "It seems to me nothing short of independence can possibly do. The injuries we have received from Britain can never be forgotten; and a peace upon other terms would be the *source of perpetual feuds and animosity*." The civilized world, wherever *liberty* is worshipped, has with one voice thanked God for the gift of Washington—should we, his countrymen—recipients of the blessings of his wisdom and valor refuse to heed his warning voice!

Strange as it may seem, these "specious allurements of peace," described and denounced by Gen. Washington, have not been presented by the enemy. We are trying to delude ourselves. So great is the hostility, and so furious the fanaticism of the dominant party at the North, that they have not even offered us terms that could be regarded by the most timid and wavering as "alluring." Lincoln's proclamation is so grossly outrageous and so repugnant to our every idea of liberty, property and honor, as to ensure the rejection of the terms it holds out, while it adds weight and gives a tone of authority to the oft repeated assertions of their public men and presses, that they want no compromise, but will only be content with our subjugation. If our enemy were really willing, under any circumstances, to compromise with us upon any terms short of our absolute submission, they would certainly say so, and that to those whom they know to be authorized to entertain their propositions. The insidious attempts to invoke separate, individual and State action, proves this conclusively, and can have no other object than to plunge us into civil war and to subjugate us beyond redemption. How strange then to think, as some of our people honestly do, that the very plan proposed by the enemy for our destruction is the best way to secure a speedy and honorable peace! I respectfully submit that my plan, based on the wisdom and patriotism of Washington, and the universal teaching of history—to strengthen and sustain the army, and negotiate through the proper channels, is the safer and the better one.

It seems to me that the safe, true and conservative path through all our troubles, lies in guarding alike against the [illegible] of law and liberty on the one hand and the impatience of the people under the burdens of war, on the other; while with both hands, and with all our strength, and hearts and souls, we uphold and maintain those who, even as I write, are battling and bleeding for the rights and independence of their country. I confess I am not of those who seem to think *the greatest danger to our rights and liberties is from our own people and our own government*. While struggling to resist the invisible tendencies of revolution to destroy civil freedom at home, I cannot forget that the danger from without threatens the destruction of every thing. That there comes from the North a rank and bloody despotism, force and fanatical fury, with our people's blood and blackened by the smoke of their burning homes, with hordes of armed slaves thirsting to complete the demoniac work of wasting and destroying, and panting to sow salt in the furrows of the ploughshare of desolation, as it runs over our razed cities, and in whose march forms of law, constitutions, free governments, life, home, property, all, go down to rise no more, till God shall implant in the bosoms of a new generation the principles of liberty and love of peace, which this, in its madness, has cast off.

In addition to the many brilliant victories which have crowned our arms this spring in all parts of the Confederacy, I have the sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the very splendid success of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the re-capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, and the rescue of a considerable portion of our territory from the enemy. This is the more gratifying because it was accomplished by troops under the command of two distinguished sons of North Carolina, Brig. now Major General Hoke, commanding the land forces, and Commander Cooke, with the steam-ram Albemarle. I doubt not but that you will see the propriety of rendering suitable thanks to those gallant officers and the brave officers and men under their command, for the conspicuous heroism which has been rewarded by such splendid results. We cordially and gladly welcome back our fellow-citizens of that region, thus rescued from the enemy, to the embraces of their mother State, and thank them for their steadfast adherence to our cause under the tyranny and oppression of our foe. Indeed it is gratifying to observe the very great loyalty and patriotism of that whole portion of our State within or contiguous to the enemy's lines, which has been alike subjected to his blandishments and his ravages. May the day speedily come when our jurisdiction shall again extend to the sands of the Atlantic.

Several other matters, which I deem it unnecessary to specify, will thrust themselves upon your attention.

In regard to financial matters, the interesting report of the Public Treasurer is so full and complete that I am content, merely to refer you to it, confident that I could not improve upon any of his suggestions, which I, in the main, endorse.

The poor, especially the indigent families of our soldiers, still demand our care. It is justly conceded that when they are not able to support themselves, the State should support them in the absence of their natural protectors. I cannot, however, make any specific recommendation for their further relief, but should any plan occur to your superior wisdom, I doubt not but you will promptly act upon it. It will be very difficult for many of them to struggle through till harvest, especially in some of the counties of the west, which have been preyed upon alike by friend and foe.

Trusting that harmony will prevail in your counsels, and that much good may, under God, result to the country therefrom, I close my message with an expression of readiness to co-operate with you—should it lie in my power—in the execution of the labors devolving upon you.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } Z. B. VANCE.
May 17th 1864. }

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, MAY 21st, 1864.

WILL be sold at Towles' Auction & Commission Store, $20,000 CONFEDERATE 8 per cent BONDS, for which five dollar bills will be taken at par value.
100 Dollars in Gold, sold for the same.
1 Good JERSEY CARRIAGE.
1 Good ONE HORSE WAGON.
1 Set DOUBLE HARNESS and other Goods.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.
may 19-97-d1t.

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28th May, in front of the Store of Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, I shall sell to the highest bidder $19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES—ONES, TWO'S and THREES. They are sold by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.

J. F. HUTCHINGS,
County Trustee.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
may 19-97-eodtds. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the 31st inst. in the town of TARBORO', all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to the Edgecombe House, viz: 30 good feather BEDS, 40 good MATTRASSES, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, COMFORTABLES and other BED CLOTHING, CARPETS, CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, WASH STANDS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.

A large lot of Dining-room Furniture, consisting of BOWLS, DISHES, CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, KNIVES and FORKS, TUMBLERS, GOBLETS, CASTORS, SALT STANDS and other articles necessary to a Dining-room, Kitchen Furniture and a good COOKING STOVE.

One BILLIARD TABLE, OMNIBUS, HORSES and HARNESS, 2 WAGONS, HORSE CART, 30 or more HOGS, &c., &c.

The Hotel and servants will be hired out for the remainder of the year.

Private sale preferable, and possession given immediately.

☞ Confederate Notes taken in payment.
LIPSCOMBE & KING.
Taboro', May 12, 1864. 97-d6t.*

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.
JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front,
ma 10-83-d1m Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d-60t

MRS. E. W. MILLER

CAN ACCOMMODATE SEVERAL MEMBERS of the Legislature during the ensuing Session. 94—tf

Application will be Made to the next Legislature to Charter the RAIL-WAY EXPORTING and IMPORTING COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. 92—d6tw4t

NOTICE.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOUR MALE AND three Female Servants, to act as nurses in the [illegible] Hospital, No. 8, Raleigh, N. C. Persons having slaves to hire will do well to make immediate application to the undersigned, as good prices will be paid.
J. H. CRAWFORD,
ma 23 97-3t* Steward.

GOLDSBORO' FOUNDRY AND PLOW FACTORY.

WE have on hand, and are making daily, PLOWS, POINTS, &c., for sale at reasonable prices.

Provisions of all kinds, and old scrap iron—wrought and cast—taken in exchange; or we will pay cash for old scrap iron of every description.
ma 16-96-3t WILLIAMS & WATERS.